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President KIM IL SUNG Receives Rwanda Government Delegation

President Kim Il Sung on March 24 received the government delegation of the Republic of Rwanda.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Francois Ngarukiyintwali, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Rwanda.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam and Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song Nam were on hand.

Also present was Kamali Sylvestre, Rwandan Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea. The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of His Excellency Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda, to President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The government delegation of the Republic of Rwanda headed by His Excellency Francois Ngarukiyintwali left Pyongyang by plane on March 25.

President Kim Il Sung on Mar. 24 met with the government delegation of the Republic of Rwanda. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Pyongyang Rejects S. Korean Charges, Reiterates Need to Hold Talks

—At 5th Working-Level Contact—

Despite Pyongyang's commitment to north-south negotiations, Seoul refused to talk on the agenda of the planned Premier-level contact and tried to delay it when north and south Korean working-level representatives met at its fifth contact in Panmunjom.

The latest round of north-south contact made no substantial progress but for an agreement to have the sixth round on April 18.

At the April 1 meeting at the "House of Freedom" in the southern portion of the DMZ, Pyongyang's chief delegate Hyon Jun Guk questioned any interest of the south Koreans in bringing the talks to success.

Pyongyang reiterated its readiness to have the Premiers talks at the earliest date and advised the south Koreans to stop framing up incidents intended to find a pretext to scuttle the north-south talks.

The following is a factual account of the April 1 contact as reported by the Korean Central News Agency:

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The fifth contact between working-level delegates of north and south Korea was held in the southern portion of Panmunjom on April 1.

Present at the contact on the Pyongyang side were chief delegate Hyon Jun Guk, Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Councillor of the Administration Council, and two delegates.

Taking advantage of the contact being held in its area, the south side groundlessly carped on the DPRK, bringing forward at the outset of the contact such strange problems as the "infiltration of armed personnel" and the "infiltration of an armed ship" which have nothing to do with the basic mission of the contact between working-level delegates, and thereby laid a hurdle in the contact.

In this connection, chief delegate Hyon Jun Guk made a speech.

He asked the south side where the script of the so-called "incidents", in other words, a drama of its own making, was written and who directed it.

'Ridiculous Farce'

As for the so-called "infiltration incidents," they are a ridiculous farce trumped up in south Korea and have no connection with Pyongyang, as clarified by DPRK official statements, he said, and went on:

The south side claimed that we staged the recent "infiltration incidents" to create an obstacle to the contact and dialogue. But, this is precisely a problem we should raise before the south side.

In fact, lately when the north-south contact is in progress, responsible persons in authority of the south side took the lead in throwing cold water over our contact which was arranged with so much efforts, alleging that our sincere stand is a "camouflaged peace offensive" and the like. In early February, synchronizing with the start of our contact, the "Winter Mobile Exercise," reportedly the largest-scale one ever since the founding of the south Korean army, was held and it was followed by a large-scale military exercise codenamed "Shield '80" and in March, the "Team Spirit '80" military exercises were started jointly with the U.S. army and the dangerous play with fire is going on even at this moment.

Such policy of showdown stepped up by the south side against us behind the curtain of contact and dialogue is incompatible with the dialogue and goes against peace and peaceful reunification and shows its insincere attitude to the new contact which has been just started.

We have had a lot of things to say about such unjust stand and attitude of the south side creating an obstacle to the north-south contact and dialogue. But we have exercised patience out of a desire to advance our contact arranged with much efforts and bring the Premiers' contact to realization at any cost.

But, the south side brought forward "incidents" faked up in south Korea, speaking ill of us and slandering our sincere stand and attitude toward the dialogue. What is this if not an act of a thief calling others thief?

We advise the south side to stop committing acts obstructive to our contact and approach this contact between working-level delegates from a correct stand and stance, if it is truly interested in the contact of the Premiers and wants to have a dialogue for reunification, he said.

Analysis of Agenda

Noting that whether the contact between the Premiers of the north and the south will be arranged speedily or not depends upon the discussion of the outstanding problem of the agenda, he made clear Pyongyang's view on this problem.

He recalled that at the last contact our side put forward a single-item agenda "on promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country through north-south collaboration and unity in all fields" and the south side a three-point agenda.

Whether the agenda is set reasonable or not should be judged basically on all accounts by the fact whether it is defined in conformity with the character and mission of the contact and whether it is set to make it possible to hold the contact efficiently, he said, and continued: Judging by this criterion, it is better and reasonable to take the agenda in the form of a comprehensive, single-item agenda.

The claim of the south side that our agenda in the form of a comprehensive, single-item agenda is ambiguous is no more than a hasty conclusion which was made extempore with no study and does not hold water.

Stressing that our agenda is good not only because it is a comprehensive, single-item agenda but also because its content is reasonable, he noted:

Defined in it orderly and clearly is every matter from the object and orientation of the Premiers' contact to the basic means for its realisation. The ultimate purpose and direction of the contact between the Premiers of north and south Korea should be on any account the matter of promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and, accordingly, the agenda itself should make it a final purpose to achieve national reunification.

Speaking of the ambiguousness of purpose and means, there are matters to be mentioned in the agenda proposed by the south side, he declared:

There is no logic in the content of each item and in mutual relations of items. It makes us difficult to see what is purpose and what is means. There are not a few contradictions in setting the system and items.

He went on:

In fact, as to the three-point agenda put forward by the south side, the contents of all its items are contained in our comprehensive, single-item agenda. Therefore, if our single-item agenda is chosen as the agenda of the Premiers' contact, every matter would be discussed and the Premiers' contact would proceed efficiently.

He expressed his expectation that the Seoul side would ponder over Pyongyang's reasonable agenda and accept it.

In defiance of the sincere efforts and earnest stand of the DPRK, the south side refused the discussion of the basic matters and beclouded the atmosphere of the contact, sticking to its far-fetched allegation. It repeatedly attempted to delay the contact between the working-level delegates of the two sides to arrange the contact between the Premiers of the north and south, by laying artificial obstacles to the discussion of the problems. Pressing hard Seoul's unreasonable stand, the Pyongyang side emphasized that it should be held responsible for delaying the Premiers' contact. the Pyongyang side demanded the Seoul side to answer the following two questions.

Firstly, do you the south side admit that the south Korean authorities marred the atmosphere of the contact between the two sides and laid obstacles to the contact between the working-level delegates arranged with much efforts by deliberately faking up a tricky farce called "armed infiltration incidents" and continuing clamourous large-scale military exercises against us even at this moment?

Secondly, are you the south side ready to continue discussing the outstanding agenda problem at the contact between the working-level delegates of the two sides and realise the Premiers' contact at an early date?

Answering this with one word that it would hold the next contact and discuss the agenda problem there, the south side insisted only on closing the contact.

The contact failed to make any progress owing to such attitude of the south side which deliberately beclouded the climate of the contact and doggedly refused the discussion of the basic problem.

The two sides agreed upon holding the next contact at the Panmungak Pavilion in the portion of the Pyongyang side in Panmunjom on April 18.

"Spy Incidents" S. Koreans' Own Making: Pyongyang

Pyongyang flatly discarded the allegations by the south Korean authorities about the so-called "armed spy infiltrations" as totally groundless and reminded them that those incidents happened within the south Korean army itself.

Pyongyang branded the allegations as familiar anti-communist bogey frequently invoked to divert the public attention elsewhere from crisis they face.

These rebuttals came in sharp-tongued commentaries of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) and an official statement of the Korean Central News Agency.

(See related articles on pages 2, 3)

In a commentary headlined "Ridiculous Farce of Their Own Making" Rodong Sinmun (dated Mar. 27) noted that overheated anti-communist fows of the south Korean authorities are ruse and deliberated provocations against the DPRK.

As to the truth of an "armed ship infiltration incident" the commentary said:

"The so-called 'armed infiltration incident' brought forward by the south Korean authorities is a foolish fabrication which has nothing to do with us and a farce of their own making within south Korea.

"The incident on the sea off Pohang was caused when the south Korean army, captive to anti-communist idea systematically inculcated on it, fired shells and bullets even with the mobilization of air force planes at a south Korean boat engaged in fishing there, calling it an 'armed ship.'

"It turned out after daybreak that the personnel killed or wounded on the sea were none other than south Korean fishermen. To shift the responsibility on to others they are now spreading the lie about the fictitious 'armed ship infiltration.'"

This is the truth of the so-called "infiltration incident." The Mar. 29 KCNA statement explained other incidents in detail. (See page 2)

Aims of New Frameups

In the past, the south Korean rulers have cooked up all brands of incidents to mislead public opinion each time crisis grew acute in south Korea. It is a trite method used by the south Koreans to kick up an anti-communist row by connecting Pyongyang with incidents that occurred within south Korea.

The March 27 commentary of Rodong Sinmun stressed:

"After the October 26 event the south Korean authorities have never let a chance pass by without talking about 'stability'. But political unrest is growing. (Continued on page 2)

Students Fight for Campus Freedom, Involving Universities in Kwangju, Seoul

The persistent struggles of south Korean students for campus freedom are going on, when martial law is still in force.

On March 26, some 100 students of **Choson University** in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, held a rally in front of the main building of the university and released an 8-point resolution calling for the disbandment of the "Student Homeland Defence Corps" and independence of campus activities.

The struggle of the students expanded when venal professors joined the suppression of students by assaulting a student who read the resolution.

On March 27, about 1,000 students rose in a united action in protest against the action taken by the university authorities, holding another rally denouncing the criminal acts of some professors who served as tools of the authorities. Students demanded the resignation of the president and a dean who was involved in the assault. They declared that they would cut classes as long as fist-brandishing professors remained in school.

The university authorities closed the campus from March 28, making a "No Lecture" announcement.

Despite such efforts by the university authorities, students continued their fight for campus freedom on March 28. not yielding to repression.

On the morning of Mar. 28, over 1,000 students entered the campus, pushing open the gate which had been shut by the university authorities who had announced that lectures were suspended for an indefinite period.

They staged a demonstration and a sit-down on the campus and adopted a 5-point resolution.

In the resolution they demanded the resignation of the government-patronized president and fist-brandishing professors of the university, guarantee of the freedom of academic pursuits and freedom of speech on the campus and revival of a General Student Council whose members were to be directly elected by students themselves.

In the 3-day struggle, Choson University students demonstrated their firm determination to win campus freedom at any cost.

More reports of students' struggle came from Seoul.

On March 28, over 400 students of **Tongdok Women's College** in Seoul staged a demonstration calling for the resignation of the government-patronized president and chiefs of the Student Affairs Section and General Affairs Section of the college.

In the demonstration, students bitterly denounced the acts of the president and his ilk, who were opposed to campus freedom, and demanded the dissolution of the "Student Homeland Defence Corps." They also demanded that the college authorities permit formation of an independent Students' Council.

Some 2,000 students of **Chonnam University** in Kwangju on Mar. 27 held a meeting to censure the professors who had supported the government of the slain dictator.

At the meeting, a declaration called a "White Paper on Venal Professors" was read by a student. In the white paper, students labeled 8 professors as government-patronized professors who had served as protectors of the notorious *yusin* political system and demanded the professors resign within 3 days, together with the university president.

Students distributed handbills denouncing the venal professors on the campus.

On Mar. 27, about 1,000 students of **Seoul National University** also held a rally to demand the abolition of the "Student Homeland Defence Corps" and democratic reforms on the campus.

The newly-elected Chairman of the General Student Council of Seoul University called upon the students attending the rally to turn out in a struggle for the abolition of the "Student Homeland Defence Corps" and for freedom of speech and for democratic reforms on the campus.

On March 28, over 400 students of **Myongji College** in Seoul waged a sit-downon the campus demanding a direct election of the chairman of the General Students' Council.

The sit-in struggle started by **Myongji College** students was later joined in by more than 1,500 other students.

The college side held an emergency faculty meeting and decided on the resignation of the chief of the Student Affairs Section of the college who took the lead in opposing the direct election of the Chairman of the General Student Council and notified the students of it. However, the students were not content with this. They developed their struggle against the College Foundation Board and venal professors who are putting a stopper on the democratisation of the campus.

The struggle of students spread that day to the **Chungang University** in Seoul.

More than 100 students of the university held a sit-down in demand of the resignation of fist-brandishing professors.

Frightened by the active movement of the students, the authorities shut the gate of **Myongji College** on March 29 under the name of suspension of lectures.

Students of the **General Theological College** in Seoul collectively boycotted lectures in protest against the college authorities' corruption.

This struggle which was started on March 12 entered its 17th day on March 28.

Over 1,200 students of the college denounced the college authorities for practising profiteering with a large amount of money collected from students as registration fees and hostel expenses and demanded the immediate resignation of the rector and a foundation board director responsible for this corruption.

Outraged by the attempt of the college side to ignore this just demand under the patronage of the authorities, the students went over to a violent struggle on March 27.

Some students who turned out to the college that day smashed three cars of the rector and the foundation board director and windows of the college building.

Overpowered by the persistent struggle of the students, the rector expressed his intention to resign.

More than 100 students of **Pharmaceutical College of the Chungang University** in Seoul who rose in a struggle for campus democracy continued their sit-in on March 29. They strongly demanded the expulsion of fist-brandishing professors from the college and an open apology of those who committed outrages against students.

The struggle for democratic freedom was launched by the students of **Sungkyungwan University** in Seoul, too.

The students of the university who expelled the president on March 28 through their persistent struggle continued their boycott of lectures as of March 29.

The rector of **General Theological College** in Seoul formally resigned from his post, rejected by the students, and the president of **Kongak University** was also expelled amid the rising struggle of students.

The south Korean authorities are shutting the gates of more colleges to prevent the further spread of the struggle. In Seoul, General Theological College shut the gate in the wake of Myongji College.

It is no wonder that they should betray themselves when the military frameup incidents, departing from their own primary duty. Definitely there is no doubt that the allegations about the March 23 infiltration of frogmen and the March 25 infiltration of a spy boat as portrayed by the south Korean Counter-Espionage Command are groundless. Those frameups are only too crude in presentation.

Let us look at the clumsiness in presenting the "spy incidents."

No objective evidence has been produced to support the allegations. An announcement said that the three infiltrating frogmen were all shot to death. It was alleged that the infiltrators were first spotted in a midway point in the Han River 100 metres away from an observation post. Then, south Korean soldiers waited for the arrival of the infiltrators on the river bank and killed two at a place 20 metres from the post. Another was gunned down in a different place.

A question here is why the three were killed, instead of being captured alive, at a time the armed forces in the vicinity of the incident were placed in the highest degree of alert. It makes sense to catch them alive and utilize them as living example of the infiltration. But no attempt was made to do so.

What were alleged possessions of the frogmen were placed on display, but no details of the appearance of the agents were available. The accounts of the possessions are quite incredible. For example, the possessions included portable transceivers. Transceivers are for oral communications and unfit for such highly sensitive jobs like those of infiltrators.

The Dong-A Ilbo reported on March 26 that the infiltrators carried more than 170 things, proof of their mission to organize a campaign for the communization of south Korea. The allegations are that there among their possessions were products made in Japan, the Netherland and Czechoslovakia, easily available in south Korea. How should the self-styled infiltrators have passed by an army post and a military detachment, carrying with them such things? Are such north Korean agents trained in the art of infiltration?

The March 25 "armed spy ship incident" is far more clumsy-handed. An official bulletin portrayed the ship as "a suspicious vessel," without showing any physical evidence of it being a north Korean boat. Cpt. Kim Dal Yun of a south Korean high-speed boat was allegedly the first to spot the suspicious vessel. The two south Korean dailies gave two different accounts of the ship, both quoting the same captain. *The Dong-A Ilbo* called the ship "a two-ton iron-built ship", while it was described as "a two-ton wooden-built boat" by *The Hanguk Ilbo*. Why this difference?

According to an official announcement, the fleeing boat plunged into a fleet of some 10 fishing boats as it was chased by south Korean planes and naval vessels. The crew of the spy ship, the announcement said, boarded a fishing boat *Taejin-ho* and shot to death three fishermen, and one fishermen was missing. Two fishermen was rescued while adrift. The story lacks the technique of SF novels, indeed.

Generally speaking, armed agents are possessed of the highest degree of political judgement, vigilance and must be masters of martial arts. No foolhardy action like charging into fishing boats when discovered, boarding them, killing their crew and attempting to flee again can be carried out by armed agents. Self-evidently, when surrounded by fishing boats, any armed spy ship finds it quite hard to escape.

A crewmember of the fishing boat *Taejin-ho*, Li Chol Su, 20, told the press conference, "I was in sleeping quarters together with other five crewmen, when the captain, awake alone, sounded an emergency bell. I went up to the deck, to find three rascals standing." No word was available of the two crewmen rescued while drifting. No explanation was made of the reasons why the crew had to adrift on the sea. Those soldiers and fishermen alleged killed by the spy, the official bulletins said, would be identified later after their families were notified of their death. The officials in charge of counterespionage operations said that the spy ship sank and the dead bodies of the spies aboard it because they normally carried with weights. Such explanation sets jaw wagging.

Last year, a series of different accounts was produced of the assassination of the strong man Pak Jung Hi. How many times are the south Korean authorities trying to produce frameups and how differently are they going to portray the incidents?

What is common about the two incidents is the undeserved praise for the soldiers who allegedly killed the infiltrators and sank the spy ship, in turn, the praise for the role of the armed forces.

While inflaming hatred and animosity for the northern compatriots, the military are telling the people to refrain from heated political debate and do what they are told. Herein lies one of the real objectives of the incidents.

Another objective is to find a pretext to scuttle the resumed north-south contact.

KOREA FOCUS

Why New Frameups?

World's Highest Per Capita Fish Catch

The DPRK's per capita fish catch is the highest in the world, Pyongyang claimed. This claim was made at a national meeting of fishery workers held from March 21 to 22 in Pyongyang in the presence of President Kim Il Sung. Every evidence suggests the certainty that the 3.5-million-ton target of marine products will be attained before the end of the current Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984).

The meeting outlined the state of fisheries, specifying the past exploits and the future course. A fairly clear picture of the fishing industry emerged in a programmatic speech by President Kim Il Sung and a report by Kang Jom Gu, Chairman of the Fisheries Commission.

The meeting disclosed that all the year round the consumers are constantly provided with freezed, processed and tasty marine foods.

The following are highlights of the state of the industry:

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Results of 1979

—Per capita output of marine products has reached the highest level in the world.

—Fish catch increased to 2.72 million tons 19 percent as against 1978, a peak year in fisheries, or 1.7 times that of 1976, as the output of aquatic products increased not affected by any sea conditions and the change of the migration of fish.

—The number of modern fishing boats sharply increased, including 10,000-ton and 25,000-ton processing mother boats and 3,750-ton stern trawlers.

— The scientific and technical equipment of fishing fleets has been highly modernized.

— The level of industrialisation and modernisation of fish processing has risen by a large margin.

—Large-scale refrigerating plants have been built at major fishing ports and refrigerating plants and cold storages built in consumer places with the result that the capacity of rapid freezing and storage has sharply increased.

Specific Targets

—To further developing fish processing and to produce more tasty processed fish by various methods

—To improve the training of technicians and skilled workers in the fishery domain

—To introduce efficient and modern fishing boats suited to the country's conditions in fishing operations and build many universal shops capable of carrying on active fishing operations in the sea all the year round without seasonal restrictions and freezing fish and overcoming rough waves in winter

—To implement the policy of Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification in the fishery domain

—To develop the fishing industry in conformity with natural and seasonal conditions sea conditions and migration of fish shoals

—To thoroughly establish Juche in education and research at the fishery colleges and fishery research institutions

—To eliminate hard work from the fishery domain

—To build more factories producing machines and apparatuses needed for modernizing fisheries to sufficiently supply various kinds of modern technical materials

—To do away with empiricism in fishing and to actively conduct work to place fish shoal detection, command over production and fishing methods on a new scientific basis

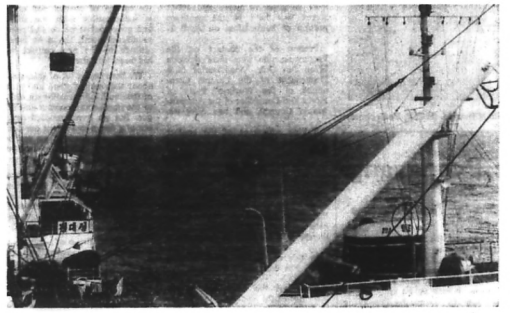
—To improve the fish supply system

—To expand the scale of sea culture

—To attain the 3.5-million-ton target of marine products

▲ Researchers making study on a marine radio automatic signal to track fish shoals

▼ A fleet of pelagic fishery boats



"Armed Infiltration Incidents" Sheer Fabrication by Seoul

KCNA Statement

The Korean Central News Agency had been authorized to make public the following statement on March 29:

Strange enough, the south Korean rulers are these days maliciously kicking up an anti-communist racket against us, fabricating tricky incidents of "southward infiltration" one after another.

The puppet minister of defence of south Korea issued a "warning" on March 27, speaking extremely provocative words, such as "crushing" and "meting out a deserving punishment" to us.

This is a shameless act reminding one of a thief crying stop thief.

Facts prove that the recent "armed infiltration incidents" in south Korea are without exception works of the puppets, which took place among themselves.

The "armed ship" which, the south Korean rulers claimed, was "sunk" in the sea off Pohang at dawn March 25 was a south Korean fishing boat and "armed personnel" allegedly "shot" by them were also south Korean fishermen.

The "incident of the infiltration of armed personnel" which, they said, occurred at the estuary of the River Han was also nothing but an incident which took place within the south Korean puppet army itself.

The truth of the tricky rows raised by the south Korean puppets was revealed all the more clearly by the "incident of the infiltration of armed spies" which, they announced, took place in the central sector of the front on March 27.

Around 3 on the afternoon of that day, an armed clash took place between the posts of the puppet army in the demilitarized zone south of Kundong-ri in the central sector of the front and fire was exchanged between themselves. Owing to this incident, there were casualties among themselves and they carried away dead bodies.

In an attempt to connect this clash with us, the south Korean puppets committed the military provocative act of firing hundreds of shells and bullets at a post of our side around 7 in the afternoon, many hours after the incident.

This is the truth of the so-called "incident of the infiltration of armed spies" in the central sector of the front.

All facts patently show that the anti-communist racket kicked up by the south Korean puppets against us is based on a sheer fabrication which has nothing to do with us and that it is a burlesque staged by themselves for their own need.

It is ridiculous indeed for the south Korean puppets who rigged up the incidents and perpetrated provocations to talk about "warning" against someone else and "threat of southward invasion."

It is none other than the south Korean rulers cooking up tricky incidents who are fanning up antagonism and confrontation and heightening tension in our country.

They are ceaselessly staging reckless war exercises, slandering our efforts to arrange a new contact between the north and the south and realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country as a "camouflaged peace offensive" or "strategy for communising the south."

Entering this year alone, the south Korean rulers under the command of the U.S. army, have been staging various military exercises including "Mages-80", "south Korea-U.S. joint logistical air supply exercises" and "Team Spirit-80" to threaten us, the other party of the dialogue.

The tricky "armed infiltration incidents" faked up by the south Korean rulers recently are part of such military moves and a product of the political scheme to justify their criminal war manoeuvres.

If a real warning is necessary under such situation, who should serve it to whom?

Originally, the south Korean authorities are not in the position of "warning" anyone and there is no one who will be frightened by their reckless words of "warning" and the like.

The acts of the south Korean authorities only increase tension in our country and throw cold water over the north-south contact and dialogue.

The south Korean rulers must realize that they will get nothing no matter how many new plots they may weave, moving the stage of tricky drama to the east, west, north and south in an attemnt to justify their lie about the "threat of southward invasion."

If the south Korean authorities persist in clumsy and indecent acts of creating obstacles to the contact and dialogue between the north and the south and going against the cause of national reunification, it will bring them nowhere.

(Continued from page 1)

"In an effort to help themselves out of this blind alley, the south Korean authorities resort to anti-communist rackets, freely hurling mud at us with fabrications about 'infiltration' and the like. In this they seek to divert elsewhere the attention of the people, lull their discontent and mistrust and shift the responsibility for socio-political disorder on someone else.

"They are trying to incite mistrust and consciousness of confrontation and throw cold water on the desire of the south Korean people for reunification and on the north-south contact and dialogue by spreading fabrications about the 'threat of southward aggression' and 'camouflaged peace offensive' at a time when north-south contact is under way."

Rodong Sinmun dated March 31 had this to say:

"The malicious anti-communist racket is a planned and intentional trick aimed at justifying their lie about 'threat of southward invasion' and covering up the reckless war manoeuvres against us."

The south Korean authorities are now undergoing a serious political, economic and social crisis.

The discontent among the masses of the south Korean people is directed against the rule of the present rulers.

Meanwhile, Pyongyang's active initiative and sincere efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country are arousing great support and sympathy from the south Korean people and the world people.

The south Korean authorities can hardly conceal their uneasiness in face of this situation.

With such despicable anti-communist rows the south Korean authorities attempt to bridge over the crisis and gratify their desire for power.

The situation prevailing in south Korea bespeaks that the present ruling circles are following in the footsteps of the predecessor.

The March 27 Rodong Sinmun commentary stressed finally:

"The south Korean authorities should clearly know that the downfall of the dictator was nothing but the downfall of the line of confrontation against communism and that it will bring them nothing good to follow in his footsteps.

"They can deceive no one or get nothing from the tricky farce.

"The south Korean authorities should immediately stop their base false propaganda and approach the north-south contact in good faith."

Everything for People's Welfare

The people of the DPRK on March 21 marked the sixth anniversary of the promulgation of the law for complete abolition of taxation in the country.

With the promulgation of the law, the DPRK became the world's first tax-free country. Since then on, it has been called a "model country of socialism".

It is the supreme principle governing the activities of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Republic to continuously enhance the people's living standard.

President Kim Il Sung said: "Interest in promoting the people's well-being is the supreme principle governing the activities of the Government of the Republic. Our struggle to build socialism and communism is aimed, in the final analysis, at fully satisfying the material and cultural demands of all our people and providing them with a rich and cultured life."

The party and the state direct deep attention to the task of making all the working people throughout the country evenly well-off and to systematically raising their living standard, bearing full responsibility for people's comfortable living conditions—clothing, eating and housing.

Today the people of the DPRK live in the most advanced socialist system.

The government completely abolished the agricultural tax in kind in the period from 1964 to 1966. In 1974 the income tax and local autonomy tax, which did not amount so much, and which had remained as the only taxes in the country, were completely abolished.

The people of the northern half of the Republic do not know starvation. The country has no food problem, as it produces food including rice enough to feed the nation and has surplus food enough to export to other countries.

The state provides the population with rice at eight *chon* (100 *chon* equals one *won*; one *won* approximates 60 cents) a kilogram, while buying it at 62 *chon* from farmers. Moreover, the state provides additional food, cooking condiments and sauce, etc.

The people of the DPRK have no anxiety about clothing, too. The state seasonally supplies clothes to the people and school uniforms are provided to all pupils and students in the country. If people want more clothes, they can buy clothes by themselves at very low prices.

All the people are housed in state-supplied and well-furnished apartments, free of charge. Dwellers pay utility charges accounting for only 2-3 percent of their monthly salaries.

Peasants are exempt even from such charges, though they are also housed in state-built separate houses.

All homes of workers and peasants are well-equipped and modern and they are all built in places near dwellers' workplaces. All apartments have supermarkets on their first floors for the convenience of shopping women. Moreover, many apartments have rice-cooking factories which provide cooked rice to households. Working women can buy dishes for breakfast early in the morning and dishes for supper in the afternoon if they want.

Nurseries and kindergartens are built near working mothers' workplaces to enable them to take their children to nurseries and kindergartens on their way to their work, or to breast their babies twice or three times a day during their working hours. About 3.5 million babies and children are taken care of in over 60,000 nurseries and kindergartens throughout the country.

Big and small parks are constructed around apartments and farmers' houses, and rest homes and sanatoria are built in many scenic places to provide the working people with facilities for holiday-making and to enable workers to relax.

The state has constructed factories in such a way as to prevent pollution. Workers are all provided with safe working conditions, and are given sufficient rest.

Safety facilities, sanitary and cultural facilities are provided in all areas of the national economy including mines, fishery stations and forestry stations.

Furthermore, working people are provided with a 14-to-30-day paid leave a year in addition to national holidays and vacations.

Particularly, a 77-day maternity leave is ensured for women workers, and working mothers who have three or more children under 14 are paid eight hours wages for working six hours.

Besides, the working people receive large additional benefits through the social insurance, social security and labour protection systems at state expense.

The state takes full responsibility for the living of disabled persons. Aged people, people who were injured while working, and sick people get living allowances and medical treatment. Well-equipped homes for the aged are ready for old people without anyone to care for them and orphans are taken care of by the state at orphanages where they grow just like other children.

The free education system of the DPRK is widely known to the world. About 5.1 million children and students receive free education at schools from primary schools to higher educational institutions. Adults who could not receive education before, also study at night schools or factory schools free of charge.

Medical centers are found everywhere in the DPRK. The system of completely free medical care for all the population was enforced in January, 1953, the section doctor system was also introduced after that.

The state steadily increases the living allowances of the working people and lowers the prices of manufactured goods.

In 1970, the living allowances of all workers, technicians and office employees were raised by an average of 31.5 percent. In the Six-Year Plan period (1971-1976) the living allowances of the comparatively low-paid factory and office workers in various domains of the national economy were raised by 10-24 percent.

As a result, the real income per household increased 1.7 times for factory and office workers and 1.8 times for farmers during the past Six-Year Plan period.

Per capita national income of the DPRK reached 1,920 dollars last year.

The socialist system of the DPRK provides affluent and cultured life to all people in the country.

The people of the DPRK are the happiest people in the world because they are regarded as the masters of the country by the state and because they live in a society in which the state considers activities to raise people's living standard, the most important task of the government, and systematically promote people's material and cultural life with full responsibility.

Holiday makers at the Taesongsan Pleasure Ground

UK's Reputed Yearbook Puts Pyongyang Far Ahead of Seoul in Almost All Basic Items

The reputed British yearbook "Asia & Pacific Annual Review 1980" published by World of Information, claimed that "North Korea is now a highly industrialized and urbanized economy" and said that "if north and south Korea is combined into one, "it would make Korea a formidable world presence."

Follow excerpts of the yearbook's article on the DPRK.

☆

The new 7-Year Plan apparently got off to a good start, except in agriculture, Kim Il Sung's 1979 New Year address claimed that gross industrial output value rose 17 per cent in 1978 (well above target), electricity by 10 per cent, steel 27 per cent, chemical fertilizer 23 per cent and cement (a key laggard in the previous Plan) by 32 per cent.

The main emphasis in the new Plan is on mining, which is allotted 34.2 per cent of total investment. Other privileged sectors include housing, transportation, fisheries and foreign trade. The overall goal is to increase industrial output on average 12.1 per cent per annum during the Plan period, raising total industrial output value 2.2 times and consumer goods 2.1 times.

The CIA puts the North far ahead in output of almost all basic items as of 1976. On a per capita basis, the North's consumption of energy was almost twice that of the South; chemical fertilizer (after reducing the North's figures by 30 per cent) was about 40 per cent higher; electric power double; steel double; coal about 4.5 times; fertilizer well over 1.5 times; textiles roughly the same (with the South exporting a high percentage of its output); a slightly higher fish catch; six times the output of machine tools; slightly behind in cement, and far behind in refined petroleum products.

The North can also claim a good record on social services. It claims to have over 8.6 million people in some kind of education, (presumably including kindergartens), or half of the total population. It claims average life expectancy of 73 (76 for women and 70 for men). If has a higher proportion of doctors per capita than the United States. At the end of 1977 Premier Li Jong Ok stated that the social services for 'working people' exceeded cash income. If this is the case, then conventional GNP estimates for North Korea may understate actual per capita earning. Harrison Salisbury, an experienced observer of Communist countries, put the standard of living at about the same level as that of European Russia in 1972, since when North Korea has had growth rates about double those of the USSR.

The current 7-Year Plan's emphasis on mining reflects the strategy of self-reliance for *Juche*. This term, spread around the world in long advertisements, is sometimes misunderstood as meaning self-sufficiency. In fact, the aim is that a minimum of 60-70 per cent of all raw materials should be produced domestically. Anything which does not exist in Korea should, if possible, be obtained by transformation (e.g., rubber from carbide; fertilizer from coal; vinalon, a textile substitute, from limestone). Importing is a last resort, as in the case of oil, which Korea lacks. However, it has managed to minimize its dependence on oil, which in 1976 accounted for only 5 per cent of primary energy consumption, the lowest in the world (compared with 63 per cent for South Korea).

Though foreign trade is being diversified and expanded, this is within strict guidelines to maintain maximum self-reliance and minimise vulnerability to external pressures.

North Korea is now a highly industrialised and urbanised economy (more so than the USSR). Economies of scale, particularly in high technology industry, are of major importance. Military expenditures are high, and many installations (civilian and military) are underground, which increases costs enormously, perhaps by 3-4 times. The North is short of both land and labour.

The country is self-sufficient in food, with increases in agricultural output in the mid-1970s described by the US CIA as 'dramatic'; Japanese agronomists have estimated that Korean claims of average output of rice of 5-9 tons per *chongbo* (hectare) are correct, putting the country ahead of Japan in yields per hectare. There is a very high level of mechanization, with an average of 5-6 tractors per hectare, a claimed chemical fertilizer usage of 1.5 tons per hectare and an extensive irrigation system based on some 1,500 reservoirs, which saw the country through the severe droughts and cold spells of 1977-78. The current Plan calls for expanding cultivable land by reclaiming 100,000 hectares of tideland on the West coast and by levelling and terracing more hill land; it also calls for switching land from non-essential crops such as tobacco to grain. The Plan also targets increased fish production and raising fish exports 10 times by 1984.

Unlike most Third World countries, the North has a labour shortage. This is partly due to the fact that about half a million working-age people are in the armed forces. The extensive system of higher education also postpones the average age of entry into the full-time work force. The regime copes with this shortage by maximising mechanisation of agriculture, by the seasonal mobilisation of the entire society, including civil servants, the armed forces and students, for the harvests; and by the mobilisation of women, who make up 48 per cent of the labour force. To make this possible, there is what is probably the world's most extensive kindergarten and nursery system, in which virtually every child over the age of 2 months is lodged (women get '77 days fully paid pregnancy leave). There is also a system of home ordering and delivery, take-away food shops and a drive to mechanize housework.

The supreme goal of Pyongyang's policy in everything from economics to language is the reunification of the nation. By combining two of the world's most dynamic economies into a single unit of over 50 million people, this would make Korea a formidable world presence.

Analysis of "Armed Infiltration Incidents"

The latest series of alleged infiltrations from the north is a familiar but bankrupt anti-communist bogey cited by the Seoul authorities whenever necessary.

Allegations

The United Nations Command (the U.S. forces in south Korea) alleged on March 28 that DPRK troops fired on south Korean soldiers along the mideastern sector of the Demilitalized Zone, killing one and wounding another south Koreans.

It was the third known frame-ups in five days which came immediately after working-level delegates of north and south Korea on March 18 decided upon Panmunjom as the venue of the contact between the Premiers of the north and the south.

According to the statements made public by the south Korean Counter-infiltration Operations Command on March 23, the first came when south Korean forces shot and killed whom they called three DPRK frogmen "attempting to infiltrate into the south" near the Han River estuary. Two days later, March 25, the command said, "one DPRK spy boat" was sunk off the east coast Port of Pohang, South Kyongsang Province in a predawn exchange of fire with the south Koreans.

Self-Contradictions

Accounts of the incidents as given by the southern side are extremely self-contradictory. The identification of the so-called infiltraters by the south Koreans is awfully dubious. No physical evidence was given of recognizing them as "north Koreans."

In connection with the March 23 armed guerrilla infiltration incident three different press reports were given by the south Korean dailies on uniform of alleged north Korean guerrillas. The March 25 issue of *the Hanguk Ilbo*, quoting Pvt. Kim Bok Kyu and Pvt. Hwang Jung Hae, the soldiers who allegedly shot to death the infiltraters, as saying, "We first assumed that three suspicious figures were members of our unit. However, as soon as we found the figures were wearing outfits, we thought they were armed north Korean guerrillas." The March 25 issue of *the Chung-Ang Ilbo* in its editorial said, "Guerrillas looked like Korean soldiers in hair style and military uniforms." *The Korea Herald* on March 25 said "the soldiers found the approaching figures wearing backpacks."

Most revealing is the allegations that the agents carried Czech automatic revolvers. The director of Counterinfiltration Operations Command said on March 25 seized items from the killed agents included three Czech automatic revolvers. Why did the alleged agents clad in south Korean combat gear carry Czech automatic revolvers instead of M-16's? It does not stand to reason. The allegation is also in a direct contradiction to south Korea's own claim that the north is far advanced than the south in ammunition industry and has basically produced all its war gears except for aircraft. The 1980 edition of Asia and Pacific Annual Review published by World of Information in London said: "The north can produce all basic military equipment." Then, there is no necessity for the DPRK to have or use foreign-made military equipment even if the necessity to use them arises.

Concerning the so-called "north Korean spy boat infiltration incident," the Counterinfiltration Operations Command did not specify the type of "armed spy boat" or say if any crewmen survived. They did not produce any evidence of showing that the ship was an armed spy ship. Why?

The allegation that the fleeing armed spy ship fired on a nearby fishing boat is too illogical. They should have concentrated fire on the "attacking plane and naval vessel." Therefore, an easy conclusion is that the victim fishing boat was referred to as a spy ship.

Another unanswered question is how could the "armed spy ship" and the frogmen reach their places far from the Military Demarcation Line without being noticed by the south Koreans.

Follow major frame-ups by Seoul and Washington since the publication of the north-south joint statement in July, 1972:

* "Military aircraft incident", Feb. 15, 1973
* "Armed spy incident", Mar. 4, 1973
* "West Sea incident", Feb. 15, 1974
* "1st tunnel incident", Nov. 15, 1974
* "Fishing boat attack incident", Feb. 26, 1975
* "2nd tunnel incident," Mar. 19, 1975
* "Panmunjom incident", Aug. 18, 1976
* "Copter incident", July 14, 1977
* "3rd Tunnel incident", Oct. 27, 1978

Seoul's Objective

In terms of motive and political fallout, it profits the southern ruling quarters by discrediting the DPRK and casting doubt on its attitude to the resumed north-south talks. These incidents also provide a pretext to crackdown on public demand for democratic order. Therefore, it is safe to determine the incidents are frame-ups by the south Koreans.

Under the pretext of the fictitious danger of southward invasion by the north, the Americans and the south Koreans, so far, have fabricated the provocative incidents whenever they found themselves in a severe political unrest, and have intensified their all-out fascist suppression of the south Korean people.

The south Koreans claimed on March 24 that the agents so infiltrated may try to seize upon the current political situation to create social confusion and even to seek the overthrow of the "government". However, how can the DPRK side manage to achieve that object by mobilizing what they call several armed personnel or armed spy ship, and what is the necessity for Pyongyang to do so when the search for peace on the Korean Peninsula is under way.

The Japanese Kyodo News Service March 26 said: "With a series of incidents, the Seoul government will apply pressure on public movement urging a democratic institution which has been in active since the assassination of President Pak." In other words, Seoul seeks to divert elsewhere the attention of the people who eagerly want a sincere democratic reformation. The Seoul authorities seek to settle the present political unrest clearly seen in a growing feud between the anti-*yusin* forces and the *yusin* followers, by shifting their responsibilities for socio-political disorder on the DPRK side. As for present south Korean political unrest, it is only a by-product of the movement toward ultimate democracy of the south Korean society and has nothing to do with the DPRK.

Most disquieting factors which work against the current working-level contacts for arranging the Premiers meeting between the north and the south are: the massive U.S.-south Korea combined war game "Team Spirit '80" and an insincere attitude of the south Koreans toward the north-south contacts clearly seen in farces or fabrications of their own making.

In connection with the "armed infiltration incidents", Pyongyang on March 26 said: "The incident was caused when the south Korean army, captive to anti-communist idea systematically inculcated on it, fired shells and bullets even with the mobilization of air forces planes at a south Korean boat engaged in fishing there, calling it an 'armed ship.'"

Rodong Sinmun on Kim Jong Pil

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) March 25 commented on the remarks of Kim Jong Pil, president of the south Korean "Democratic Republican Party," in his recent interview given to an editor of the Japanese monthly magazine "Shokun," preaching "naturalisation" of Koreans in Japan, defending the "yusin system" and vilifying the DPRK's proposal for a dialogue. They are just the same as the words of former dictator who met his shameful end, with the curses and accusations of the people pointed at him, and prove that he is stepping into the old shoes of the dictator, it declared.

The signed commentary captioned "Dangerous Act Following in Dictator's Footsteps" says:

Kim Jong Pil's utterances to the Japanese magazine indicate that his promise after the death of the dictator to "pursue a policy trusted by the people" is no more than a hypocrasy and there is no change at all in his political stand and mode of thinking.

This finds concentric manifestation, above all, in his outcry that the children of the Koreans in Japan "should be naturalised as Japanese citizens."

How can one, if a drop of the blood of the Korean nation is in his blood vessel, talk such a thing? Such words uttered by none other than the chief of a south Korean political party evoke astonishment and indignation from the people. To tell the children of compatriots to be totally naturalised as Japanese cannot be considered otherwise but a treacherous act for leaving our fellow countrymen to the Japanese reactionaries.

His act reminds us of the sordid crimes of the pro-Japanese traitors who sold off the fellow countrymen in the bygone days, cringing before the Japanese imperialists and crying that "the Japanese and the Koreans are of the same ancestry" and urging the Koreans to "change their names" into Japanese style.

Such act was motivated by his deep-rooted spirit of pro-Japanese treachery.

As everyone knows, he argued from long ago that Japan should be the "leader" in Asia and take care of south Korea and he played the principal part in bringing the treacherous "south Korea-Japan talks" to a conclusion and paving the way for Japan's reinvasion of south Korea, styling himself "Li Wan Yong the second."

Judging from his latest treacherous remarks, he has not drawn any lesson from the miserable doom of the former dictator who was shot dead by his own confidant while committing treacheries.

His talk about the "naturalisation" of the children of the compatriots in Japan should be regarded as a disclosure of his ulterior intention to sell off the compatriots and gratify his political desire with the patronage of Japan.

Kim Jong Pil's defence of the "yusin system" and "martial law" in the interview also proceeded from his anti-popular stand.

Under the "yusin system," the south Korean people have been forced to a life of darkness, deprived of all their democratic liberties and vital rights. The fascist repression harshest ever known is the main cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings imposed upon the people in utter violation of the human rights in south Korea. The president of the "Democratic Republican Party" must know better than anyone else the crimes of the "yusin system" as the very man who staged the May 16 military coup, organised the central intelligence agency and directly backed the "yusin" rule.

It was shameless of him to claim that the criticism of the "yusin system" was "a distortion of facts."

By openly defending the already bankrupt fascist "yusin" system, he is evidently persuing the aim of reviving it and clawing his way to power with it as the foothold.

For the same purpose he defended the "martial law" in south Korea with fabrications about the "threat from the north." The "martial law" in south Korea is an offspring of its own internal factors and it was proclaimed to put down the struggle of the people against the reactionary rule. In justifying the "martial law" with a hue and cry over the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" he seeks to divert people's attention elsewhere from the grave situation in which the press is controlled and the suppression of the people and students continues under the "martial law" system and keep it intact indefinitely.

As for his slanderous allegation that our proposal which led to a north-south contact is a "camouflaged peace offensive," it is nothing but a tricky propaganda designed to efface the influence of our just initiative for the peaceful solution of the reunification question on the south Korean people, obstruct the progress of the dialogue for reunification and fix the division.

Kim Jong Pil is a splittist by origin; he has been dead set against the solution of the reunification question.

It was none other than he who blocked with bayonets the way of the south Korean students and people when they called for a meeting between the north and the south at Panmunjom with earnest desires for national reunification after the April 19 Popular Uprising and who abused the historic July 4 north-south joint statement as a "scrap of paper" and opposed it when it was published.

The odd cry over "camouflaged peace offensive" revealed his intention to create distrust and suspicion against us, justify arms buildup and war exercises in south Korea and continue along the road of division.

The commentary says that the interview of Kim Jong Pil with the Japanese magazine stripped bare his anti-national, fascist and splittist colour.

Minju Choson

Minju Choson, organ of the DPRK Government, Mar. 25 said:

In abusing our just initiative for peaceful reunification as a "camouflaged peace offensive," he sought to efface its influence on the south Korean people, throw cold water on their ardent desire for reunification and create an artificial obstacle to the progress of contact and dialogue and thus fix division.

He cannot mislead public opinion or cover up his true colour with this false propaganda.

People know well that Kim Jong Pil, as a splittist by nature, has been dead set against the settlement of the reunification question.

It was none other than he who suppressed with bayonets the south Korean students and people when they called for a meeting at Panmunjom, shouting slogans for reunification right after the April 19 uprising and abused the historic north-south joint statement as a "scrap of paper."

His remarks show that he is following into the footsteps of the former dictator using the words and methods employed by the latter for long-term office.

Pyongyang Sinmun

Pyongyang Sinmun Mar. 25 said:

In defending the "martial law" in south Korea, raising a hue and cry over the fictitious "threat of southward invasion," he pursued the aim of stepping up as ever the suppression of the people and maintaining the present reactionary rule indefinitely under the "martial law" system.

His remarks are the same as those of the former dictator and show that he is following in the footsteps of the dictator.

He will get nothing good by employing the tactics of the former dictator.

Intensifying Infighting with Ruling Quarters

—Security-First-Democracy-Next Policy—

The Choe Gyu Ha regime and the ruling Democratic Republican Party leaders are disappointing the south Korean people interested in the process of the constitutional amendment and democratization, by saying that "the overheated presidential campaign should be abolished", "the national security should be followed by democratization" and "we will not promote the democratization which implies the repudiation of the Pak Jung Hi's 'yusin system.'"

Nevertheless, the Seoul officials are said to make a full-scale discussion on the constitutional amendment around next April when the "national assembly"-led ad hoc committee finishes the process of the constitutional amendment—a presidential advisory committee on the constitutional revision was formed on March 14. This means that their recent moves are running counter to their commitment to democratize the society.

A view of the Meeting to Promote Democratization held on March 15 under the sponsorship of the opposition New Democratic Party

Oppositions' Statement

The National Union for Democracy and National Unification on March 18 made public a statement denouncing "premier" Sin Hyon Hwak's controversial statements justifying the "yusin" politics, describing his remark as the declaration of challenge of the "yusin" remnants bent on prolonging the authoritarian rule.

Meanwhile, about 800 party members of the major opposition New Democratic Party (NDP) on March 15 held a "Meeting to Promote Democratization" at the NDP headquarters, where NDP President Kim Yong Sam bitterly criticized Sin Hyon Hwak, saying that the Seoul officials are trying to run counter to the trends of the times and to hold in check the trends of history.

Former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung, who had his civil rights restored last month, lashed out at the post-Pak "government" led by Choe Gyu Ha, calling it "reactionary."

The opposition parties and democrats are ready to be engaged in a stubborn struggle against the Choe Gyu Ha regime and the ruling party which are making all-out efforts to maintain the slain Pak Jung Hi dictatorship.

The Seoul officials are speaking a lot against the will of the people demanding the replacement of the "yusin constitution" by a democratic constitution and speedy democratization at a time when the south Korean dailies carry every day the articles on the constitutional amendment.

In his December 21 inaugural address, Choe Gyu Ha indicated a dominant governmental involvement in the adoption of a new constitution, by saying, "The issue of a constitutional amendment should not be dealt with at the level of political parties and organizations."

According to the February 28 issue of The Dong-A Ilbo, Choe told the February 9 meeting of leaders of his regime and the ruling party: "I hope for the continuation of the National Conference for Unification (the electoral college)."

Choe also made the following remark on March 11 in his meeting with the executives of the *yujonghoe*: "The recent debate on the constitutional revision lacks due attention to the issue of national security."

Choe Gyu Ha on March 14 activated a presidential advisory committee on the deliberations of the constitutional amendment where he made an inaugural address which seemingly called for an indirect presidential election.

In his inaugural address, Choe stressed that the constitution should be enacted in order to shore up the state and to build up the national defence and that a top priority should be given to national security and defence of the rights of the people to existence under the circumstance that north and south remain divided. He also said that "a new constitution should ban any overheated presidential campaign" and added that he seemed to be for an indirect presidential election. This is Choe's view on the constitutional amendment.

Addressing the annual conference of the south Korean diplomatic mission chiefs in the Asian and American regions which was held on March 11, prime minister Sin Hyon Hwak said: "The government attaches primary importance to national security in its policy, which is followed by the economic issue and thirdly by political development." He raised the issue of "national security" as the ruling quarters' reason for curbing democratic developments in south Korea.

He also said that some people were asserting that "all things in the past are wrong and should be done away with completely but their remarks may lead to national confusion."

Moves to Keep Yusin

In the March 10 interview with the Japanese daily "Sankei Shimbun", Sin Hyon Hwak declared there would be no radical democratization which would imply an utter repudiation of the late Pak's ruling structure.

"There cannot be a speedy democratization such as would totally reject the yusin system," he said. He added that the "yusin system" in some respects was necessary to achieve defense buildup and economic development. Sin emphasized that a radical transformation of the existing system would be destructive and lead to chaos.

In his interview with an editorial staff of the Japanese magazine "Shokun", Kim Jong Pil, President of the Democratic Republican Party, is keen on justifying the suppressive policy of the slain Pak Jung Hi dictatorship, by saying that the "yusin" system and the repression of the human rights are denounced by the people who don't get much knowledge of the reality of south Korean society.

The martial law is clamped down on the whole of south Korea in order to hold in check the "threat of southward invasion," added Kim.

Arguing for "an indirect presidential election,'" "democratization is less important than national security" and "a presidential election will take place in spring or summer," the Seoul officials are defying the people who are urging for earlier constitutional amendment, a direct presidential election and radical democratization of society.

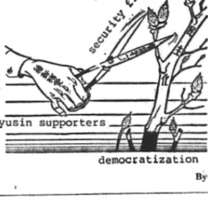
The Choe Gyu Ha should not make remark on how to amend the constitution and to make policy because it is a caretaker government which must remain neutral until a new power change.

Significantly, the Seoul officials get undisguised in making remark on the constitutional amendment and democratization after they issued the "special amnesty" which restored civil rights to some of political offenders convicted under the "emergency measures".

The Seoul officials are making all-out efforts to keep the "yusin" rule, making believe that they support the democratization of the society.

The remarks of the present authorities lead to the disclosure of the ulterior intention of the "yusin" forces to subdue the people striving for freedom and democracy.

The voice of the opposition parties and democrats becomes louder in denouncing the Choe Gyu Ha regime which is leaving no stone unturned to prolong the "yusin" rule.



By Chae Jun

Newsweek on Economic Crunch

Follows a gist of the article carried in the February 25 issue of the Newsweek headlined "S. Korea: A Bleak Winter of Discontent":

☆ ☆

Critics say President Choi Kyu Hah and his Cabinet seriously mismanaged the country's economy and still have not come to grips with the complexities of modern petropolitics.

Lately, consumers have done nothing but shiver. Last month the government hiked oil prices 59.7 per cent—the second increase on that scale in less than a year. The cost of staple goods, heat and electricity are rising rapidly. Gasoline now costs $4 a gallon. Korea's traditionally low unemployment rate is also beginning to increase and massive layoffs could be in store. For recent college graduates, the outlook is particularly bleak; 30 per cent of the graduates from the elite Seoul National University could not find jobs—and the unemployment figures are considerably higher among graduates of less prestigious schools.

Many overseas investors—especially the Japanese—are packing up their capital and taking it back home. A dozen Japanese firms—including Yamaha, Honda and Toyo Kogyo—recently withdrew investments from south Korea or ended technical agreements, and there is little hope those contracts will be renegotiated any time soon.

A number of large firms have been forced into bankruptcy in recent months, plant closings are becoming commonplace and small cottage industries and subcontractors are sinking deeper into debt. Two major steel companies have canceled expansion projects and the government has been forced to delay construction of the huge Han River Dike in Seoul. Import quotas set recently by major consumer nations also are taking their toll. Even the Korean electronics industry was forced to limit production when the Carter administration placed a quota on the number of Korean-made television sets allowed into the U.S. this year.

Brief News From S. Korean Dailies

3 S. Kyongsang Province Factories Warned of Pollution

The Office of Environment on March 10 instructed the South Kyongsang Provincial Government to take necessary action against the three factories for the emission of polluted materials into the Naktong River, officials said.

The three factories named by the office were the Sokpo Refinery Co., the Donghae Refinery Co., and the Muhak Distillery Co. The office said the provincial government is expected to order the factories closed or to ask them to install necessary pollution control equipment.

The discharging of polluted wastes by the three factories was found during a survey conducted in the region last Feb. 12-19 by a team from the office.

According to the survey report, the suspended solid (SS) level of the waste water emitted from the Sokpo Refinery was found at 1, 1196 ppm, eight times higher than the allowable 150 ppm.

In the Donghae Paper Co., the chemical oxygen demands (COD) found in the waste water was 242.9 ppm, a level higher than the generally permissible 150 ppm.

The Muhak Distillery also emitted substandard waste water of which the biochemical oxygen demands (BOD) was 1,680 ppm, a level exceeding the permissible level of 150 ppm.

The three factories do not have any of the required facilities for treating waster materials, officials said.

(*The Korea Herald*, March 11, 1980)

3 Company Executives Booked for Antipollution Shutdown

Prosecutors in Seoul on March 10 arrested three persons, including Choi Kyu Ha, an executive manager of the Choheung Chemical Co., on charges of failing to operate their factories' antipollution equipment.

The failure resulted in polluting the Han River, prosecutors said.

The two other persons arrested were identified as Yang Hyon Bong, an executive manager of the Taeryuk food manufacturing company, and Oh Yon Jong, Oh Hyon Jong, pollution control officer of the Choheung factory.

According to Prosecutor Ahn Yong Uk, the Choheung Company was charged with having discharged 180 tons of pullutant water with chemicals into the stream at Yongdunpo since last December.

The Taeryuk company was said to have discarded more than 60 tons of untreated waste water into the stream since last January, according to prosecutors.

(*The Korea Herald*, March 11, 1980)

Wholesale Prices Increase 22.4% As of March 15 Over Last Yearend

Even in March the wholesale prices continued to rise and increased by 22.4% as of March 15 over the end of last year, revealing the long-term effects of the January 12 devaluation of the local currency.

Pacesetters for the increase are construction materials, meat, clothing and medicine.

(*The Dong-A Ilbo*, March 27, 1980)

Prices of Milk Products and Juices Rising

The prices of milk products and juices began to rise by up to 33 percent with brisk demand for them.

On March 26 in downtown Seoul, the price of milk per bottle (180ml) was 140 won, up 7.7 percent from the previous 130 won, that of processed milk 200 won, up 11 percent from the past 180 won, and that of yogult per 65ml 70 won, up 7.7 percent from 65 won.

Boxed or canned juice per 200 ml once sold for 250 won are now priced at 300 won, and Maeil-branded orange juice costs now 200 won, up 33.3 percent from the previous 200 won.

(*The Dong-A Ilbo*, March 27, 1980)

Jobless Rate of Skilled Workers Rises 31%

It was learned from the Office of Labor Affairs on March 26 that of graduates from 14 public vocational training schools, 93.0 percent got jobs as skilled workers in 1977, the figure rose to 95.4 percent in '78 and then fell to 64.7 percent in 1979.

In 1977, 14 vocational training schools in Taegu, Chunchon, Kwangju, Inchon and in other cities produced a total of 4,999 skilled workers, with 4,651 getting jobs. In '78, the schools trained a total of 8,914 skilled workers, of which 8,511 were provided with jobs, or 95.4 percent. In '79, of a total of 6,318 graduates, a mere 4,088 got employment.

(*The Dong-A Ilbo*, March 27, 1980)

Emigration to Argentina of Fishermen Planned

Starting with next year and ending with 1985, the government project calls for the emigration of 380 fishing families to Argentina for cooperation in fisheries.

(*The Dong-A Ilbo*, March 26, 1980)

Ill-Treated City Water Causes Food Poisoning of Some 100 Villagers

A total of 113 villagers are suffering from diarrhoea and nausea at a hamlet of some 800 people at Tosan-ri, Palkok myon, Ronsan county, South Cholla Province.

The victims are mainly children and elderly people. First they began vomitting and then had loose bowels. As of March 25, 14 were in a critical condition and the remaining 109 were recovering after a first-aid treatment.

The health division of the provincial government attributed the food poisoning to the malfunctioning of the makeshift waterworks set up in that village in July, 1978.

(*The Dong-A Ilbo*, March 26, 1980)

Daily 30 Tons of Hog Excrement Discharged into River

Two hog yards run by the No. Stockbreeding Company at Pubal myon, Richon county, Kyonggi Province, discharge daily 30 tons of animal excrements and other filth into the Pokka River, which flow into the Paldang Dam Via the Han River as the dam is a source of water supply for some ten million citizens in the Seoul region.

At present, a total of 25,000 hogs being raised at two farms with 54 sheds which were built in 1974.

(*The Dong-A Ilbo*, March 26, 1980)

Seoul's Water Source Daily Contaminated; Paldang Dam Becomes "2nd-Rate," As Branches Laden with Waste Water

Pollution is becoming highly dangerous with each passing day at the Paldang Dam, a source of water supply for Seoul tributaries such as rivers Kyonganchon, Yangjuchon, Iamho, Kongjichon and Wonjuchon, mainly because of the discharge into them of industrial waste water and animal excrements. Industrial waste water has seriously contaminated the River Wonjuchon, upstream the Han River. That tributary gives out stinking smell, no longer fit for farming purposes. Every day some 700 tons of industrial water is discharged into the river. On the other hand, an upstream tributary of the Han River, Iamho has also been heavily polluted as a result of the dumping daily of 15,000 tons of industrial wastes and sewage from the city of Chunchon.

According to a survey by the Health Institute of the Seoul City Government, BOD at the Paldang Dam read 0.8-0.9 ppm in July last when it was completed, but in February last, its reading stood at 2.22 ppm, a two-fold rise. The Han River has some 730 branches, most of which flow into the dam.

(*The Dong-A Ilbo*, March 25, 1980)

98% of Middle Schoolers below Normal Scholastic Level

More than 90 percent of our country's middle school pupils have lower scholastic achievements than the normal level, with a significant regional gap noted.

This finding was contained in a report released by the Korea Ability Development Corporation which conducted a nation-wide survey of 70 percent of third-year middle school pupils (a total of 2,049,489) for a four-year period between 1975 and 78, involving 12 subjects.

The 12-subjects four-year average mark was 53 out of 100. Those who won the average 80 marks or more were: in 1975, 3.8 percent, or 13,113; in '76, 4.5 percent or 25,941; in '77, 3.6 percent or 19,507; and in '78 2.9 percent or 15,602.

The average mark in seven subjects—Korean, ethics, art, Chinese characters, a required subject (technique of the domestic economy), and an optional (business or housekeeping)—was around 50 percent. The figure for five subjects—social studies, mathematics, music, science and English—was under 50. The 1978 average mark in mathematics was 44 marks.

Every year urban students got ratings at least 8 marks higher than rural students. Out of Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and Inchon, Taegu topped the list of the best-performance students for the four consecutive years.

(*The Chung-Ang Ilbo*, March 27, 1980)

Why Confederal Republic of Koryo? (1)

President Kim Il Sung clarified in his June 23, 1973 proposal that in case a north-south confederation is instituted, it will be good to name the confederal state the Confederal Republic of Koryo after Koryo the world-wide known name of a united state which existed once on the territory of Korea.

The People's Korea analyzed the wisdom of the name....Ed.

☆ ☆

After the door for north-south contact opened and the historical north-south joint statement was issued, the years went on. However, the great national cause of the reunification of the country is out of sight.

During the 30-year division of the country, quite different political systems were established respectively in the north and south. Many approaches were set forth to achieve our national reintegration, the unanimous aspiration of the 50 million Korean people.

They included: to establish a reunified country through a north-south general election; north-south rapprochement; exchange and cooperation.

Among those various reunification proposals the following deserves special attention: the institution of a north-south confederal system while leaving the present two systems of the north and south as they are, pending their complete reintegration.

In case the north-south confederation is enforced, the name of the country shall be the "Koryo Confederal Republic". Koryo once existed on the Korean Peninsula as a unified state.

This is a good initiative as it was proposed from the fair stance of respecting the cultural heritage of our national history.

Koryo is the best name of the country which both north and south can accept. Koryo united the divided territory and nation and emerged as the first unified state on the peninsula. Consequently, Koryo came to be widely known and the word of "Koryo" has been long used as a pronoun of our country in the world; Koryo was not only an independent and sovereign Korea in medieval history but possessed excellent advanced culture. Then, Koryo sufficiently speaks for the national spirit of the Korean nation.

Now then, why does Koryo become a reasonable name of the country, acceptable to both north and south?

This problem relates to the present situation of Korea. Since the 38th parallel was drawn on this land, the southern part has used "the Republic of Korea" and the northern part "the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Namely, two names of the country exist on the once unified peninsula.

Given this fact, both sides will not assent to the proposed confederation using the name which the one side has used for its single title. It is natural to employ a name different from the present two names.

A name of the country can be created if needed. It is more proper to use a name historically well known or rooted, as the reunification question is to reunify the temporarily-divided country.

It is significant to use the name of the erstwhile state on the peninsula as it shows the eternity and continuity of the national history and traditional spirit of the nation.

Where can we find a better single name of a confederation than Koryo?

Koguryo was a big country in our national history. Koguryo possessed Manchuria, ten times as wide as the Korean Peninsula. Koguryo was a powerful state with its strongest independency in our medieval history.

Koguryo, however, was not a unified state and the whole of the present Korean Peninsula was not included in its territory.

Then, the name, "Koguryo" isn't well suited as a single name of our confederation.

Furthermore, Silla reintegrated three kingdoms but its ruling circles didn't use dialogue while attempting to unify the three kingdoms. They committed flunkyist traiterous acts invited the military forces from Tang to invade Korea and jointly attacked Paekche; offered Paekche territory to Tang invaders; destroyed the Wanggon of Koguryo and placed Koguryo territory under Tang rule.

Later, however Tang invaders retreated in face of the devoted resistance of the patriotic people of Koguryo, Palhae, too, existed beyond Silla's control. Palhae was built in the old territory of Koguryo. In spite of its reintegration of the areas south of the Chongchon River, a unified Silla didn't continue for two hundred years and later divided into three as it didn't gain the people's support for its flunkyist and anti-national policy. Silla's attempt to unify three kingdoms, in conclusion, brought not reunification but division caused by its flunkyist policy.

Scandalously, its flunkyist moves became the historical origin of the flunkyist tendency in Korean history and left an indelible stain. If Silla's ruling circles hadn't followed such flunkyist line and Koguryo and Paekche came to their national sense and achieved the reunification cause independently on the principle of great national unity, our unified country should have held wider territory containing the Korean Peninsula and developed as one of the leading big states in world history.

Unfortunately, that was not the case of our national history.

Silla's ruling circles, depending on foreign forces, destroyed Paekche and Koguryo. Instead, Silla allowed the foreign forces to rule Koguryo territory. Since then, the land of Koguryo gradually fell into foreign hands. At the end of the Palhae time, its land was separated from Korea.

The south Korean authorities praised the unification of three kingdoms under Silla and attempted to imbue the "Silla spirit." What is their intention? Does the flunkyist and traitorous acts of Silla rulers suit their fancy? How do they explain their praise for "unification under the name of Silla," if it is not an attempt to split the nation, depending on foreign forces?

As a unified Silla didn't include the present Korean Peninsula and its territory was bound by the south of the Chongchon River, the name of Silla is not proper to a single name of a confederation and has no qualification.

Besides, there were following states in the national history: Paekche, coexisting with Koguryo and Silla, Taepong founded by Kungye at the end of Silla; Taewiguk, mapped ont by Myongchong in the Koryo period; Puyo, Chinguk, Kaya before the three-kingdom period. These names are out of question.

(To be continued)

"Tavern"

By Sin Yun Bok

(1758-7)

Korean Paintings

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Feb. 19

* Hussein the First, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, met Li Sok Ryong, the DPRK ambassador to his country.

The king said that he was greatly pleased with the strengthening and development of friendly relations between the peoples of Jordan and Korea and hoped that the Korean people's just cause of national reunification would surely bear a fine fruit.

* Chon Yong Un, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Gabon, presented his credentials to El Hadj Omar Bongo, President of the host country.

* Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, met Li Jun Ok, DPRK ambassador to his country.

After pointing to the excellent development of friendly and cooperative relations between Guyana and Korea, the prime minister expressed full support for the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Feb. 20

* Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, met DPRK ambassador to his country So Jin Yong.

Invariable is the stand of the Malagasy government and people in supporting the policy of the WPK and the Government of the DPRK on reunifying the divided country independently and peacefully on a democratic principle without any outside interference, stressed the president.

Expressing the full support to the new proposals of the DPRK for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the president emphasized that the Malagasy government and people would as ever actively support the Korean people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The president manifested the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Madagascar and Korea would grow stronger and develop in the future.

* Goukouni Weddeye, head of state of the Republic of Chad and head of the Transitional Government of National Union of Chad, met DPRK ambassador to his country Kim Bong Un.

The head of the state expressed satisfaction at the excellent development of friendly relations between the Republic of Chad and Korea.

Feb. 25

* A delegation of experts of the World Organization of Invention and Copyright arrived in Pyongyang.

* A delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions headed by its Secretary Mahendra Sen arrived in Pyongyang.

* Chadli Bendiedid, President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and General Secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, met the delegation of the WPK headed by K m Hwan, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK.

The president said that Algeria would as ever actively support the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

The Algerian people are convinced that the Korean people under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung certainly achieve the reunification of the country, stressed the Algerian president.

Feb. 26

* Choe Uk Myong, DPRK ambassador to the Yemen Arab Republic, paid a courtesy call on Abdul-Aziz Abdul-Ghani, Prime Minister of the host country.

Pointing out that the brilliant successes achieved by the Korean people in the revolution and construction are the result of the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung, the prime minister wished the Korean people greater progress and prosperity in the future.

He extended full support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification and expressed the belie that friendly and cooperative relations between the Yemen Arab Republic and the DPRK would further develop.

(KCNA)

World Bulletin

* Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of Bulgaria, paid an official goodwill visit to Libya.

* The extensive anti-illiteracy campaign is now promoting in such South-east Asian countries as Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Malasia.

* Workers, office employees, soldiers and students are actively helping in farming in Mozambique.

* Nicaragua denounced the U.S. manoeuvres to interfere in its internal affairs.

* Tunisia met the 24th anniversary of its independence.

* Hydraulic power stations and roads were recently built in Yugoslavia.

* South African people is struggling against racism, and firm solidarity is sent to the peoples of Southern Africa making great strides in the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle, by the world public.

* A national plenary meeting of the Socialist Party of Chile was held.

* Materials on the summing up of socio-economic development for 1979 were made public in Syria.

* A joint plenary meeting of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and its Central Control Committee was held.

* The Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel, in his speech at a mass rally held in the capital on Mar. 18, expressed his conviction that the revolution in his country would certainly be victorious.

(KCNA)

Korean Cultural History:

Science, Technology in Three-Kingdom Period (9)

World's Oldest Observatory Erected

(Continued from the previous issue)

In the three-kingdom period, further development was made in the domain of astronomy and meteorology.

Meteorological and astronomical observations were made from the early period and in Koguryo many astronomers and officials were in charge of astronomical observation.

References to the calendar were seen in the inscription carved on the stone monument erected in 414 A.D. in honor of King Kwanggaeto and notes written by an ink stick in the chamber of Anak tomb No. 3, the tomb of a Koguryo king built in the mid-4th century A.D. in present Anak county, South Hwanghae Province. This is indicative that a fairly accurate calendar seemed to have been used in Koguryo.

At the beginning of Koguryo, a year was defined as 365.25 days; in the 4th century A.D. a year was more accurately defined as 365.246 days and a month as 29.530 days.

At around the 4th century A.D. ununiform motion of the sun and moon was made clear. On the basis of this knowledge, the first day of the year was stipulated. A solar and lunar eclipse was exactly forecasted.

Look at Koguryo's astronomical advance, astronomical charts, frescos of the tumuli and artifacts exhumed from the tombs.

An astronomical chart carved on the stone was one of the oldest celestial maps in the world.

This astronomical chart "was extant in Pyongyang Castle. At the end of Koguryo, the chart, however, was missing, as it was thrown down into the river." ("Headong Notes on Miscellaneous Things" written by Kwon O in the medieval age. Headong means the ancient Korea)

The world's oldest astronomical observatory, the stone-built Chomsongdae erected in the mid-7th century A.D. in Kyongju, North Kyongsang Province.

A copy of the chart was discovered in the beginning of the Li Dynasty and based on it, "Chonsang Ryolcha Bunyajido", a celestial map, was completed in 1,395.

This celestial map is supposed to be modified and supplemented, while keeping in essence the original form of the chart in the Koguryo age.

The location of 1,467 stars and 282 constellations was precisely pinpointed on the "Chonsang Ryolcha Bunyajido."

Given in detailed numbers on the map were the location of the vernal equinox and the autumnal equinox, guidepost stars of the 28th mansion and the tilt angle of the girdle and the moon's path.

Constellations were described on the ceiling of the Kakchong mound and the Muyong mound in Tsian, the erstwhile Koguryo capital.

Similar constellations were also found portrayed in the Pukchang Chonwangjishin mound in Pukchang county, South Pyongan Province; Ryongangsangryong mound in South Pyongan Province; Mujinri No. 4 tomb, Ryokpo district, Pyongyang; Chinpanri tomb, Chunghwa county, Pyongyang.

Koguryo contributed to the development of Korea's astronomy.

In Paekche, a public office for astronomy was set up and meteorological observations were made.

The calendar used in Paekche was the same as that of Koguryo. It was proved that the dates of Paekche used in Paekche conformed to those to the Koguryo calendar.

In the 6th century A.D. Paekche defined a year as 365.2467 days and a month as 29.5306 days.

Wangposon, a scholar of Paekche, in 554 A.D. and Kwangrak in 602 A.D. travelled to Japan and were instrumental in the introduction of the astronomy observation method, the calendar and geography.

The Silla astronomy attained high degrees.

Chomsongdae, a stone-built observatory, was erected in Kyongju (North Kyongsang Prov.), the capital of Silla, in the first half of the 7th century A.D. This is one of the oldest observatories remaining in the world.

Peculiar features can be seen in the structure and form of Chomsongdae. Its height is 8.8 m as a cylindrical tower with 5.2 m in diameter at the bottom. Its upper part becomes gradually narrow. In the middle of the southern side, there was a centare hole. The hole was used for an entrance. Observation is supposed to have been done at the top of the tower.

In *Samguk-sagi* (History of Three Kingdoms) astronomical observation was recorded on sola eclipse, lunar eclipse, comet, meteor, etc.

Addition to Chomsongdae, stone sundial still exists, an artifact of Silla's astronomical observation.

The development of geology in Koguryo can be found in the "map on Liaotung Castle." This was made in the 4th century or at the beginning of the 5th century A.D. and found in the wall of the tomb for the Koguryo aristocrat exhumed in Sunchon county, South Pyongan Province.

City facilities, its structure and geographical peculiality in Liaotung Castle were recorded on this map.

In maps found in tumuli in Koguryo, form, structure of the city, topography near the city were drawn in detail. Flowing of the river were doubly sketched and the state of the river bed was also recorded.

These indicate the minute observation and technique of making maps in those ages.

At the beginning of the 7th century A.D. a nation-wide map was reportedly made in Koguryo, however, details were unknown.

Influenced by Koguryo, Paekche also developed geology. According to the record, a land register map was made. Geography called "Silachi" was compiled in Silla. *Samguk-sagi* recorded these matters.

(To be continued)

Short Story:

Happiness (8)

By Sok Yun Ki

(Continued from the previous issue)

With a solemn face, I began to go carefully through the pile of X-ray films, one by one, examining them in the light. I guess it irritated Sung Jae, because he said:

"Doctor, you don't have to see them all. One will be enough to tell you the whole story. You will note little difference between those taken three years ago and the ones done lately."

"But how do you know all that?"

"Of course, I know. If I may say so, I could be as good as some doctors. Then we have a doctor—poor as she is—in the family, too."

In a well-measured voice I started to talk:

"I am afraid you are wrong. No disease remains stationary. Either it becomes worse, or gets better. Sometimes, I must say, the tempo or degree is so small that it is not appreciable to ordinary eyes. There is no such thing as stationary; it is an accepted principle in every field of science."

What I had told him was simply this. You may not see it, but a person like me, well experienced, does see it. But it impressed Sung Jae little.

"Well, if you say so, I must be getting better. Just the same, if you start going through every film like that, you may have to stay up all night."

Of course I had known a patient who had been confined for a long time wants some one to talk to. I have had many such cases. And the same was true with Sung Jae. There was Ok Ju to help him, but it is no pleasant thing to be cooped up in a small room day in and day out. So, I figured what he wanted was conversation with me. And I was right. As soon as I put away the films, he fired.

"Doctor, did you listen to the radio this morning?"

"No, I didn't."

Suddenly Ok Ju began to laugh. "No, you're not going to tell the doctor about it. Doctor, do you know what? Ever since he got the radio, all he talks about is what he hears over the radio. I'm weary of it now."

"I tell you, you are wrong on that." Sung Jae was blunt. He continued.

"You think what you're doing is everything. But it's wrong, I'm telling you. One must know, and thoroughly too, how the reconstruction work is going on in Pyongyang where the Premier is, and how the three-year plan is being carried out in all fields of the national economy—otherwise he cannot be a good Party member.

"I heard this morning the manager of a mine making a self-criticism—and he was good. Though he had shown little interest in getting things needed by the miners in their work, it was an entirely different story when it came to his office. And he did set up his office real nice. Then whenever the miners failed to fulfil the quotas—after all he neglected to provide the miners with good conditions—he brought the men on the carpet. Let me tell you, if I know any such manager still around, I would write to the Party Central Committee or to the Heavy Industry Ministry. But you, Ok Ju, what you are thinking is this—there are no such bureaucrats in your hospital. Oh, no? I bet there are, too. It seems to me you people drive the nurses and aides for nothing sometimes, and make little effort to teach them, and you care little whether things are all right for them. Yet, you think what I'm saying is a big joke!"

"No body said it was a joke. Only I said you should not get yourself so heated up. After all, you may have heard it, but there are many who didn't. Doctor, do you know what he did this morning? He coaxed me to solve a children's riddle that he heard over the air."

It was a pleasant argument. Yes, it warmed my heart. The warmth of the human heart which I had so long forgotten was coming back to me. I was experiencing a new world—a world that my limited sense of measurement could not fathom.

That night I stayed at their place until late and talked. His case was "forgotten," and the three of us talked about the April Plenum, reconstruction of Pyongyang, and the Premier's speech on the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Korea. Then about lots of their things. We attacked the bureaucratic manager of the mine. You know there were bureaucrats in those days too.

Sung Jae, as I said, was in a pretty bad shape as far as his physical condition was concerned. But spiritually he was buoyant, far more than I had expected, almost to an unbelievable degree.

All the latest on developments of the country were at his finger tips. Sometimes he laughed a hearty laugh, sometimes he raged over something. Particularly I was impressed by his inexhaustible devotion and energy. He was studying a new drilling method which all mining industries could use. Just think, all this for a man who had been bed-ridden so long! Apparently he is well read in his line. As I said, his room was well stocked with books.

I could not help recalling the words of the county Party chairman. He was right when he said that it was the duty of every Party member to help such a home as that of Sung Jae and Ok Ju. And I resolved to put him on his feet again so that the whole world might see this family, a happy family.

After that night, my visits to their home became more frequent. If I could not go, Ok Ju brought me a report of the conditions of her husband; naturally I came to see more of her. And she helped with my work all she could. I wouldn't be surprised if the rumour that you had heard got started around this time.

(To be continued)

Do You Know?

Monument to Fallen People's Army Soldiers

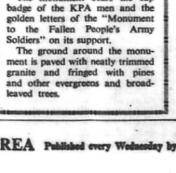
This monument was erected on Haebang Hill in Pyongyang, on February 8, 1959, to commemorate the immortal exploits of men and officers of the Korean People's Army who died a heroic death, displaying peerless patriotic devotion and collective heroism, during the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys.

It faces southeastwards. It consists of square base, octagonal support and bronze statue of a KPA soldier on it.

It is about 25 metres high and the statue is 6 metres.

The statue portrays a KPA soldier standing with an automatic in his hands and his camouflaging white cloth flying in the wind. It vividly expresses the KPA men's spirit of selfless service to the country and the people.

The frontside of the base bears an inscription of poem in praise of KPA men (182m×6.6m) to commemorate their immortal exploits; the other three sides have sculptures in relief representing the heroic fight of the ground, naval and air servicemen of the KPA.



The monument bears the cap badge of the KPA men and the golden letters of the "Monument to the Fallen People's Army Soldiers" on its support.

The ground around the monument is paved with neatly trimmed granite and fringed with pines and other evergreens and broad-leaved trees.

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